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CONTENTS

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

January-June, 1915

VOLUME LVII

ABRUZZI, See Earthquake in the Abruzzi, The.	F	AGE
ALICE'S CHILD,	KATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN	332
ALLEN, WILLIS BOYD. A Brother of the Angle,		549
AMERICA, EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY. See French Memories of Eighteenth-Century America.		
ANDREWS, MARY R. S. Coals of Fire,		53
ANTWERP, THE TAKING OF,	E. Alexander Powell, Author of "The Last Frontier," etc.	92
The New Conditions in War-		
AS Seen from the German Side, in the Carpathians— As Seen with the Austrian		347
Army,		453
ARGONNE, 1N,	Edith Wharton,	651
ARTHUR ORTON'S CAREER,	GEORGE HIBBARD,	177
AT THE CALL OF CHANCE,	EVELYN SCHUYLER Schaeffer,	467
AUSTRIA AT WAR. See Carpathians, Fighting in the.		
BAILEY, TEMPLE. Made in Germany,		711
BASEBALL—THE IDEAL COLLEGE GAME, Hustrations from photographs, and from a drawing by H. Howland, reproduced in colors.	Lawrence Perry,	695
BAYTOP,	Armistead C. Gordon, Author of "Maje," . "Ommirandy," etc.	56
BELDEN, CHARLES J. Motoring in the High Sierras,		20
BELGIANS. See King Albert of the Belgians.		
BISHOP, JOSEPH B. Personality of Colonel Goethals,		129
BORDER-LAND, THE,	Francis Parsons,	30-
BOULGER, DEMETRIUS C. King Albert of the Belgians, .		29
BOUNTY-JUMPER, THE,	Mary Synon,	23
BRANGWYN, FRANK. Eight Decorations for the East Court of the Panama-Pacific Exposition,		170
BREWSTER BLOOD,	KATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN	7
BROTHER OF THE ANGLE, A,	WILLIS BOYD ALLEN,	54!

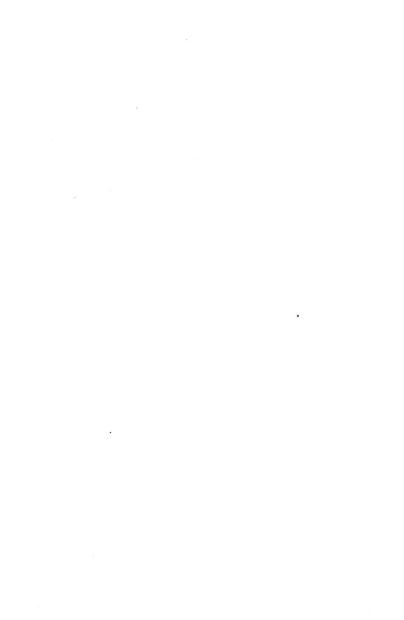
				F	PAGE
BROWN, KATHARINE HOLLAND. $Brewster Blood$, $Alice's Child$,	: : :	: : :	: :	:	$\frac{77}{332}$
BULWARKS OF SOCIETY. Point of View,					644
CANADIAN NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY, THE NEW,	Duncan M	IACPHER	son, .		591
CARPATHIANS, FIGHTING IN THE—As Seen with the Austrian Army,	JAMES F. J	І. Аксніє	SALD,		453
COALS OF FIRE,	MARY R. S	S. Andre	ws, .		53
CONSERVATION OF LIMITATIONS, THE. Point of View,					255
CONSERVATION OF THE SPIRIT, THE. Point of View,					256
DALLIN'S, MR., INDIAN SCULPTURES. Field of Art, .	WILLIAM H	lowe Do	WNES		779
DAVIS, RICHARD HARDING. Rheims During the Bombardment,					70
DEMING, P. Growing Old,					372
DWIGHT, H. G. Turkey and Germany,					368
EARTHQUAKE IN THE ABRUZZI, THE,	THOMAS N America	ın Amba	AGE, Issado	r ·	419
$\begin{array}{cccc} {\bf EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY} & {\bf AMERICA.} & See & {\bf French} \\ {\bf Memorles \ of \ Eighteenth-Century \ America.} \end{array}$	to Ita	.iy.			
ELLIOTT, SARAH BARNWELL. The Last Flash,					693
ELMENDORF, DWIGHT L.—Photographs of the National Parks—The Grand Canyon, Yosemite Valley, Mount Rainier, and Yellowstone,					662
ESAU'S DAUGHTER—A STORY OF THE NORTH COUNTRY, . Illustrations by T. K. Hanna.	MARY SYN	on, .			431
EXPOSITION. See Panama-Pacific Exposition.					
FIELD OF ART, THE.					
Etching, Paris in (Frank Weitenkampf). Illustrated,					259
Fragonard Masterpieces in the Morgan Collection, The (Ernest Peixotto). Illustrated,					519
Hunt, William Morris, The Memorial Exhibition of the works of (Philip L. Hale). Illustrated,					125
indian Sculpture, Dallin's, Mr. (William Howe				·	779
Downes). Illustrated,			: :		391
Zuloaga, Ignacio (Christian Brinton). Illustrated, .					647
FISHING. See Brother of the Angle, A.					
FRAGONARD MASTERPIECES IN THE MORGAN COLLECTION, THE. Field of Art	ERNEST PI	еіхотто,			519
FREEDOM OF EDITH, THE,	MARY GUI	ÉRIN, .			760
FREELANDS, THE. Chapters I-XXVI. (To be continued),	JOHN GAL	SWORTHY	1, 499,	153, 575,	318 735
FREESTON, CHARLES LINCOLN. The Motor in Warfare,					185
FRENCH MEMORIES OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY					
AMERICA, Illustrations from photographs, paintings, and engrav- ings.	CHARLES I	H. Sherr	ILL.		
DANCING AND OTHER SOCIAL CUSTOMS, . EDUCATION, COLLEGES, AND NEWSPAPERS,					479 611
GALSWORTHY, JOHN. { The Freelands,	: : :	1, 153, 31	8, 499	575	
GAMES. See Baseball.				•	4440
GARDEN, AN ACTUAL-GARDENS, IMAGINED. Point of					

	PAGE
GERMANY: See Militarism and Democracy in Germany; Turkey and Germany; War, The New Conditions in.	PAGE
GEROULD, KATHARINE F. {Leda and the Swan,	224
GOETHALS, GEORGE W. The Building of the Panama Canal,	265, 395, 531, 720
GOETHALS. See Personality of Colonel Goethals.	
GORDON, ARMISTEAD C. (The Shunway,	
GRAND CANYON. See National Parks, Photographs of the.	
GREAT BEYOND, THE. From a painting by Reproduced in colors.	W. R. Leigh, 680
GROWING OLD,	P. Deming,
GUÉRIN, MARY. The Freedom of Edith,	760
GYPSY DANCER IN TOREADOR COSTUME, THE, From a painting by Zuloaga. Reproduced in colors.	Facing page 523
HARKER, L. Allen. A Soldier's Button,	491
HATHOR: A MEMORY,	John Galsworthy, 252
HEALTH, THE GOSPEL OF. Point of View,	124
HEARTH, THE. Point of View,	121
HEREDITY, THE FREAKISHNESS OF. Point of View,	518
HIBBARD, GEORGE. Arthur Orton's Career,	177
HUNT, WILLIAM MORRIS, THE MEMORIAL EXHI- BITION OF THE WORKS OF. Field of Art, .	PHILIP L. HALE, 125
INDIVIDUAL HOME, THE. Point of View,	122
INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP, AS TO. Point of View, .	390
KING ALBERT OF THE BELGIANS,	Demetrius C. Boulger, . 294 Author of "The History of Belgium," etc.
KIPLING'S CHILDREN. Four drawings by Reproduced in colors.	JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH, 48
LADY WHO COULDN'T GROW UP, THE—And THE MAN WHO HAD NEVER BEEN YOUNG,	Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, . 105
LAST FLASH, THE	SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT, 693
LEDA AND THE SWAN,	KATHARINE F. GEROULD, . 224
LEIGH, W. R. The Great Beyond,	680
MacPHERSON, DUNCAN. The New Canadian National Transcontinental Railway,	591
MADE IN GERMANY,	TEMPLE BAILEY, 711
MARTIN'S HOLLOW,	KATHARINE FULLERTON GEROULD, 681
MATTHEWS, BRANDER. The Rise and Fall of Negro- Minstrelsy,	
McCLELLAN, GEORGE B. The War from an American Point of View,	
MEADOW BROOK, MEMORIES OF A. Point of View, .	517
MIDDLE AGE,	Alice Duer Miller, 636
Illustration by Alongo Fimball	

		PAGE
MILITARISM AND DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY,	Oswald Garrison Villard, Author of "Germany Embattled."	245
MHLLER, ALICE DUER. Middle Age,		636
MORGAN COLLECTION. See Fragonard Masterpieces in the Morgan Collection.		
MOTOR IN WAR AND PEACE, THE:		
MOTOR IN WARFARE, THE—POWER AND SPEED IN THE GREAT EUROPEAN CONFLICT, . Hustrations from photographs.	CHARLES LINCOLN FREESTON Author of "The High Roads of the Alps," etc.	185
MOTORING IN THE HIGH SIERRAS,	CHARLES J. BELDEN,	201
WOMAN AT THE WHEEL, THE Illustrations by S. Werner (one of them reproduced in colors), and from photographs.	HERBERT LADD TOWLE,	214
MOUNT RAINIER. See National Parks, Photographs of the.		
MOVIES, INSTEAD OF THE. Point of View,		643
NATIONAL PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE—THE GRAND CANYON, YOSEMITE VALLEY, MOUNT RAINER, AND YELLOWSTONE,	Dwight L. Elmendorf, .	662
NEGRO-MINSTRELSY, THE RISE AND FALL OF,	Brander Matthews,	754
Hlustrated with facsimile reproductions of minstrel song- books.	DRANDER MATTHEWS,	104
NEW ART IN AMERICA, THE. Field of Art,	BIRGE HARRISON, N. A., .	391
OLD-TIME GAMES AND NEW. Point of View,		389
ON THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION. (AN UNPUB- LISHED ESSAY),	Robert Louis Stevenson,	66
PAGE, THOMAS NELSON. The Earthquake in the Abruzzi,		419
PAL—The Story of a Dog Who Re-Enlisted Illustrations by Howard V. Brown.	LLOYD DORSEY WILLIS,	376
PANAMA CANAL, THE BUILDING OF THE, Hlustrations from paintings by W. B. Van Ingen, reproduced in colors, and from photographs.	George W. Goethals, U. S. A., Governor of the Panama Canal.	265
I. SUCCESS OF GOVERNMENT METHODS,		265
11. LABOR PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE WORK,		395
III. ORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE,		531
IV. THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN ADMINISTRATION,		720
PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, EIGHT DECORATIONS FOR THE EAST COURT OF THE. From paintings by	Frank Brangwyn,	170
PARIS IN ETCHING. (Frank Weitenkampf.) Field of Art,		259
PARIS, THE LOOK OF-August, 1914-February, 1915,	Edith Wharton,	523
PARKS. See National Parks, Photographs of the.		
PARSONS, FRANCIS. The Border-Land,		304
PERRY, LAWRENCE. Baseball—The Ideal College Game, .		695
PERSONALITY OF COLONEL GOETHALS,	Joseph B. Bishop, Former Secretary of the 1sthmian Canal Commission.	129

Bulwarks of Society, 644.	and the following the state of			
	lividual Home, The, 122. lividual Ownership, As to, 390.			
	Meadow Brook, Memories of a, 517.			
	Movies, Instead of the, 643.			
	Id-Time Games and New, 389.			
	R. F. D., 645,			
	Roofs, 258.			
	Rubber Stamp Lies, 387.			
When Woman Wins,				
POWELL, E. ALEXANDER. The Taking of Antwerp, .				
RAILWAY. See Canadian National Transcontinental Raiway, The New.	il-			
R. F. D. Point of View,	61			
RHEIMS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT,	. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, 7			
ROOFS. Point of View,				
RUBBER STAMP LIES. Point of View,	38			
SCHAEFFER, EVELYN SCHUYLER. At the Call	uf.			
Chance,				
SEKHET: A DREAM,	. John Galsworthy, 14			
SHERRILL, CHARLES H. French Memories of Eighteent	h-			
Century America,	479, 61			
SHUNWAY, THE,	. Armistead C. Gordon, 28 Author of "Maje," "Ommirandy," etc.			
SIERRAS. See Motoring in the High Sierras.	villalitabily, etc.			
SINEWS OF WAR,	. Annie Eliot Trumbull, 62			
SMITH, JESSIE WILLCOX. Kipling's Children,				
SOLDIER'S BUTTON, A. Hustrations by Reginald B. Birch.	. L. Allen Harker, 49			
STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS. On the Choice of a Pr fession. (An Unpublished Essay),	6			
SYNON, MARY, White Hyacinths,				
(Esau's Daughter,	$r^{\prime}t$			
TOWLE, HERBERT LADD. The Woman at the Wheel,	21			
TRUMBULL, ANNIE ELIOT. Sineus of War,	62			
	. Н. С. Дwight,			
VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. Militarism and Demi- racy in Germany,	<i>w</i>			
WADDINGTON, MARY KING. In War Times,	3			
WAR, THE EUROPEAN:				
FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS,	. James F. J. Archibald, . 45			
IN ARGONNE,	. Edith Wharton, 65			
IN WAR TIMES,	. Mary King Waddington, 3 . Demetrius C. Boulger, 29			
LOOK OF PARIS, THE,	EDITH WHARTON, 52			
MILITARISM AND DEMOCRACY IN GEL	₹-			
MANY,	. Oswald Garrison Villard, 24 . Charles Lincoln Freeston 18			
NEW CONDITIONS IN WAR, THE—AS SEE FROM THE GERMAN SIDE,	IN INCOMES PRESENT TO			
RHEIMS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT, TAKING OF ANTWERP, THE,	. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, 7 E. Alexander Powell, 9			
TAKING OF ANTWERP, THE,	H. G. Dwight,			
WAR FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEV	V.			
THE	Grover R. McCivilia 25			

· ·	2.02
WAR AND THE ARTIST, Illustrations from paintings.	RUFUS FAIRCHILD ZOGBAUM, 16
WAR FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW, THE,	GEORGE B. McClellan, . 359
WAR, THE NEW CONDITIONS IN—As SEEN FROM THE GERMAN SIDE,	James F. J. Archibald, 347
VAR TIMES, IN,	MARY KING WADDINGTON, . 35
WHARTON, EDITH. The Look of Paris—August, 1914— February, 1915;	
WHEN WOMAN WINS. Point of View,	516
WHITE HYACINTHS,	MARY SYNON, 115
VILLIS, LLOYD DORSEY.—Pal—The Story of a Dog Who Re-Enlisted,	376
VOMAN AT THE WHEEL, THE, Illustrations by S. Werner (one of them reproduced in colors), and from photographs.	Herbert Ladd Towle, . 214
ELLOWSTONE. See National Parks, Photographs of the.	
OSEMITE. See National Parks, Photographs of the.	
COGBAUM, RUFUS FAIRCHILD. War and the Artist, .	16
ZULOAGA, IGNACIO. Field of Art,	Christian Brinton, 647
POETRY	
	PAGE
BALBOA IN PANAMA—1513—Sonnet,	LLOYD MIFFLIN, 490
BALLADE OF THE LIRIS, A	Edmond Rickett, 452
BATTLESHIP REMARKS, THE,	E. S. MARTIN, 169
BELGIUM,	BENJ. PAUL BLOOD, 358
EMPTY ROOM, THE,	HARRIET PRESCOTT Spor- FORD,
FUTURE, THE—(Voyageur's Song),	Samuel McCoy, 642
HOME OF HORACE, THE,	GEORGE MEASON WHICHER, 184
MMORTALS IN EXILE,	ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE, . 386
AIS TO HER DOG,	Emma A. Opper, 574
LOVE CALLED ME NOT AWAY,	SOLOMON SOLIS COHEN, 719
MADRIGAL. With illustration (frontispiece) by Elenore Plaisted Abbott.	Edith Ives Woodworth, . 691
ADDOUL. MAGDALEN TO CHRIST,	Amalia Josephine Burr, . 15
MISSING.	Edward Shillito, 770
NEST, THE,	FLORENCE EARLE COATES . 114
OFF MONOMOY,	BLISS CARMAN, 661
DLD KING COLE,	Edwin Arlington Robinson, 622
PANAMA, Illustrations (including frontispiece) by N. C. Wyeth.	Joseph Mills Hanson, . 282
PEACE,	Daniel Sargent, 254
SPRINGTIME PLAINS, THE,	Badger Clark, 515
TECHNIQUE, THE OLD,	Margaret Sherwood, 317
TELEFUNKEN." SONNET,	JOHN FINLEY,
ГНІЗ WAR,	OLIVE TILFORD DARGAN, . 89
FOWERS OF MANHATTAN, THE,	Don Marquis,
FOV THEATRE FOR THE DEDICATION OF A	Partition P. C. Low 444



ON THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The original manuscript of this essay lay for years in a bundle of old papers, and was always assumed to be the "Letter to a Young Gentleman Who Proposes to Embrace the Carcer of Art." Recently, however, a closer examination revealed it to be a hitherto unpublished piece of work, and for a while I was greatly mystified as to its origin and the reason for its suppression. Its general character, the peculiar quality of the paper, even the handwriting itself—all went to show it was composed

in Saranac in the winter of 1887-88. But why had it been suppressed?

Then in the dim, halting way things recur to one, I began to recall its history. It had been adjudged too cynical, too sombre, in tone, too out of keeping with the helpful philosophy always associated with R. L. S. Instead of assisting the Young Gentleman it was thought to be only too likely to discourage and depress him. Thus it was laid aside in favor of the other essay on the Career of Art. Whether we are right in publishing it now is for the public to decide. We seem to be going against the wishes of the author, who had evidently been content to leave it in oblivion; yet on the other hand it appears wrong to keep so fine an effort, and one so brilliant and grimly humorous from the many who would find pleasure in it. After all, there are others to be considered besides Young Gentlemen; and perhaps with these warned away we shall incur no reproach from the general lovers of literature, but on the contrary gain their support and commendation in the course we have taken.

LLOYD OSBOURNE.

OU write to me, my dear sir, requesting advice at one of the most momentous epochs in a young man's life. You are about to choose a profession; and with a diffidence highly pleasing at your age, you would be glad, you say, of some guidance in the choice. There is nothing more becoming than for youth to seek counsel; nothing more becoming to age than to be able to give it; and in a civilisation, old and complicated like ours, where practical persons boast a kind of practical philosophy superior to all others, you would very naturally expect to find all such questions systematically answered. For the dicta of the Practical Philosophy, you come to me. What, you ask, are the principles usually followed by the wise in the like critical junctures? There, I confess, you pose me on the threshold. have examined my own recollections; I have interrogated others; and with all the will in the world to serve you better, I fear I can only tell you that the wise, in these circumstances, act upon no principles whatever. This is disappointing to

you; it was painful to myself; but if I am to declare the truth as I see it, I must repeat that wisdom has nothing to do with the choice of a profession.

We all know what people say, and very foolish it usually is. The question is to get inside of these flourishes, and discover what it is they think and ought to say: to perform, in short, the Socratic Operation.—The more ready-made answers there are to any question, the more abstruse it becomes; for those of whom we make the enquiry have the less need of consideration before they reply. The world being more or less beset with Anxious Enquirers of the Socratic persuasion, it is the object of a Liberal Education to equip people with a proper number of these answers by way of passport; so they can pass swimmingly to and fro on their affairs without the trouble of thinking. How should a banker know his own mind? It takes him all his time to manage his bank. If you saw a company of pilgrims, walking as if for a wager, each with his teeth set; and if you happened to ask them one after another: Whither they were going? and from each you were to receive the same answer: that positively they were all in such a hurry, they had never found leisure to enquire into the nature of their errand:—confess, my dear sir, you would be startled at the indifference they exhibited. Am I going too far, if I say that this is the condition of the large majority of our fellow men and almost all our fellow women?

I stop a banker.

"My good fellow," I say, "give me a moment."

"I have not a moment to spare," says

"Why?" I enquire.

"I must be banking," he replies. "I am so busily engaged in banking all day long that I have hardly leisure for my meals,"

"And what," I continue my interroga-

tory, "is banking?"

"Sir," says he, "it is my business."
"Your business?" I repeat. "And

what is a man's business?"

"Why," cries the banker, "a man's business is his duty." And with that he breaks away from me, and I see him skimming to his avocations.

But this is a sort of answer that provokes reflection. Is a man's business his duty? Or perhaps should not his duty be his business? If it is not my duty to conduct a bank (and I contend that it is not) is it the duty of my friend the banker? Who told him it was? Is it in the Bible? Is he sure that banks are a good thing? Might it not have been his duty to stand aside, and let some one else conduct the bank? Or perhaps ought he not to have been a ship-captain instead? All these perplexing queries may be summed up under one head: the grave problem which my friend offers to the world: Why is he a Banker?

Well, why is it? There is one principal reason, I conceive: that the man was trapped. Education, as practised, is a form of harnessing with the friendliest intentions. The fellow was hardly in trousers before they whipped him into school; hardly done with school before they smuggled him into an office; it is ten to one they have had him married into the bargain; and all this before he has had

time so much as to imagine that there may be any other practicable course. Drum, drum, drum; you must be in time for school; you must do your Cornelius Nepos; you must keep your hands clean; you must go to parties—a young man should make friends; and, finally—you must take this opening in a bank. He has been used to caper to this sort of piping from the first; and he joins the regiment of bank clerks for precisely the same reason as he used to go to the nursery at the stroke of eight. Then at last, rubbing his hands with a complacent smile, the parent lays his conjuring pipe aside. The trick is performed, ladies and gentlemen; the wild ass's colt is broken in; and now sits diligently scribing. Thus it is, that, out of men, we make bankers.

You have doubtless been present at the washing of sheep, which is a brisk, highhanded piece of manœuvring, in its way; but what is it, as a subject of contemplation, to the case of the poor young animal, Man, turned loose into this roaring world. herded by robustious guardians, taken with the panic before he has wit enough to apprehend its cause, and soon flying with all his heels in the van of the general stampede? It may be that in after years, he shall fall upon a train of reflection, and begin narrowly to scrutinize the reasons that decided his path and his contimed mad activity in that direction. And perhaps he may be very well pleased at the retrospect, and see fifty things that might have been worse, for one that would have been better; and even supposing him to take the other cue, bitterly to deplore the circumstances in which he is placed and bitterly to reprobate the jockeying that got him into them, the fact is, it is too late to indulge such whims. It is too late, after the train has started, to debate the needfulness of this particular journey: the door is locked, the express goes tearing overland at sixty miles an hour; he had better betake himself to sleep or the daily paper, and discourage unavailing thought. He sees many pleasant places out of the window: cottages in a garden, angles by the riverside, balloons voyaging the sky; but as for him, he is booked for all his natural days, and must remain a banker to the end.

If the juggling only began with school-

time, if even the domineering friends and counsellors had made a choice of their own, there might still be some pretension to philosophy in the affair. But no. They too were trapped; they are but tame elephants unwittingly ensnaring others, and were themselves ensuared by tame elephants of an older domestication. have all learned our tricks in captivity, to the spiriting of Mrs. Grundy and a system of rewards and punishments. The crack of the whip and the trough of fodder: the cut direct and an invitation to dinner: the gallows and the Shorter Catechism: a pat upon the head and a stinging lash on the reverse: these are the elements of education and the principles of the Practical Philosophy. Sir Thomas Browne, in the earlier part of the Seventeenth Century, had already apprehended the staggering fact that geography is a considerable part of orthodoxy; and that a man who, when born in London, makes a conscientious Protestant, would have made an equally conscientious Hindu if he had first seen daylight in Benares. This is but a small part, however important, of the things that are settled for us by our place of birth. An Englishman drinks beer and tastes his liquor in the throat; a Frenchman drinks wine and tastes it in the front of the mouth. Hence, a single beverage lasts the Frenchman all afternoon; and the Englishman cannot spend above a very short time in a café, but he must swallow half a bucket. The Englishman takes a cold tub every morning in his bedroom; the Frenchman has an occasional hot bath. The Englishman has an unlimited family and will die in harness; the Frenchman retires upon a competency with three children at the outside. this imperative national tendency follows us through all the privacies of life, dictates our thoughts and attends us to the grave. We do nothing, we say nothing, we wear nothing, but it is stamped with the Queen's Arms. We are English down to our boots and into our digestions. There is not a dogma of all those by which we lead young men, but we get it ourselves, between sleep and waking, between death and life, in a complete abeyance of the reasoning part.

"But how, sir," (you will ask) "is there then no wisdom in the world? And when

my admirable father was this day urging me, with the most affecting expressions, to decide on an industrious, honest and lucrative employment—?" Enough, sir; I follow your thoughts, and will answer them to the utmost of my ability. Your father, for whom I entertain a singular esteem, is I am proud to believe a professing Christian: the Gospel, therefore, is or ought to be his rule of conduct. Now, I am of course ignorant of the terms employed by your father; but I quote here from a very urgent letter, written by another parent, who was a man of sense, integrity, great energy and a Christian persuasion, and who has perhaps set forth the common view with a certain innocent openness of his own:

"You are now come to that time of life," he writes to his son, "and have reason within yourself to consider the absolute necessity of making provision for the time when it will be asked Who is this man? Is he doing any good in the world? Has he the means of being 'One of us'? I beseech you," he goes on, rising in emotion, and appealing to his son by name, "I beseech you do not trifle with this till it actually comes upon you. Bethink yourself and bestir yourself as a man. This is the time—" and so forth. This gentleman has candor; he is perspicacious, and has to deal apparently with a perspicacious pick-logic of a son; and hence the startling perspicacity of the document. But, my dear sir, what a principle of life! To "do good in the world" is to be received into a society, apart from personal affection. I could name many forms of evil vastly more exhilarating whether in prospect or enjoyment. If I scraped money, believe me, it should be for some more cordial purpose. And then, scraping money? It seems to me as if he had forgotten the Gospel. This is a view of life not quite the same as the Christian, which the old gentleman professed and sincerely studied to practise. But upon this point, I dare dilate no further. Suffice it to say, that looking round me on the manifestations of this Christian society of ours, I have been often tempted to exclaim: What, then, is Antichrist?

A wisdom, at least, which professes one set of propositions and yet acts upon another, can be no very entire or rational ground of conduct. Doubtless, there is much in this question of money; and for my part, I believe no young man ought to be at peace till he is self-supporting, and has an open, clear life of it on his own foundation. But here a consideration occurs to me of, as I must consider, startling originality. It is this: That there are two sides to this question as well as to so many others. Make more?—Aye, or spend less? There is no absolute call upon a man to make any specific income, unless, indeed, he has set his immortal soul on being "One of us."

A thoroughly respectable income is as much as a man spends. A luxurious income, or true opulence, is something more than a man spends. Raise the income, lower the expenditure, and, my dear sir, surprising as it seems, we have the same result. But I hear you remind me, with pursed lips, of privations—of hardships. Alas! sir, there are privations upon either side: the banker has to sit all day in his bank, a serious privation; can you not conceive that the landscape painter, whom I take to be the meanest and most lost among contemporary men, truly and deliberately *prefers* the privations upon his side-to wear no gloves, to drink beer, to live on chops or even on potatoes, and lastly, not to be "One of us"—truly and deliberately prefers his privations to those of the banker? I can. Yes, sir, I repeat the words; I can. Believe me, there are Rivers in Bohemia!—but there is nothing so hard to get people to understand as this: That they pay for their money; and nothing so difficult to make them remember as this: That money, when they have it, is, for most of them at least, only a cheque to purchase pleasure with. How then if a man gets pleasure in following an art? He might gain more cheques by following another; but then, although there is a difference in cheques, the amount of pleasure is the same. He gets some of his directly: unlike the bank clerk, he is having his fortnight's holiday, and doing what delights him, all the year.

All these patent truisms have a very strange air, when written down. But that, my dear sir, is no fault of mine or of the truisms. There they are. I beseech you do not trifle with them. Bethink yourself like a man. This is the time.

But, you say, all this is very well; it does not help me to a choice. Once more, sir, you have me; it does not. What shall I say? A choice, let us remember, is almost more of a negative than a positive. You embrace one thing; but you refuse a thousand. The most liberal profession imprisons many energies and starves many affections. If you are in a bank, you cannot be much upon the sea. You cannot be both a firstrate violinist and a firstrate painter: you must lose in the one art if you persist in following both. If you are sure of your preference, follow it. If not—nay, my dear sir, it is not for me or any man, to go beyond this point. God made you; not I. I cannot even make you over again. I have heard of a schoolmaster, whose specialty it was to elicit the bent of each pupil: poor schoolmaster, poor pupils! As for me, if you have nothing indigenous in your own heart, no living preference, no fine, human scorn, I leave you to the tide; it will sweep you somewhere. Have you but a grain of inclination, I will help you. If you wish to be a costermonger, be it, shame the devil; and I will stand the donkey. If you wish to be nothing, once more I leave you to the tide.

I regret profoundly, my dear young sir, not only for you, in whom I see such a lively promise of the future, but for the sake of your admirable and truly worthy father and your no less excellent mamma, that my remarks should seem no more conclusive. I can give myself this praise, that I have kept back nothing; but this, alas! is a subject on which there is little to put forward. It will probably not much matter what you decide upon doing; for most men seem to sink at length to the degree of stupor necessary for contentment in their different estates. Yes, sir, this is what I have observed. men are happy, and most men dishon-Their mind sinks to the proper level; their honour easily accepts the custom of the trade. I wish you may find degeneration no more painful than your neighbours, soon sink into apathy, and be long spared in a state of respectable somnambulism, from the grave to which we haste.

R. L. S.



